

LABOR'S GOAL! To Repeal Taft-Hartley Law

VOL. X—NO. 41

MONTEREY COUNTY

LABOR NEWS

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1948.

Ballots Defend
Your Freedom

BE SURE TO VOTE
THIS YEAR AND
EVERY YEAR

WHOLE NO. 505

TEAMSTERS WIN 12½ CENTS AFTER FIVE-DAY STRIKE AT SEVEN LUMBER YARDS

A 12½ cent per hour across the board increase won by General Teamsters' Union 890 from owners of seven lumber companies in the Salinas area ended a five-day strike which started last Wednesday, according to Peter A. Andrade, secretary of Local 890. The agreement, arrived at Sunday night, makes the increase retroactive to May 15.

Firms signing the agreement which will run for one year include: Tynan Lumber Co., Hicks Lumber Co., Southern Pacific Lumber Co., Square Deal Lumber Co., Hayward Lumber Co., Moore Lumber Co. and Noggle-Swenson Lumber Co.

Still being picketed, Andrade reminded union members in the area, is Wood's Lumber Co.

The classification of fork lift drivers has been added to the contract, Andrade said, but the vacation eligibility has been reduced from 1600 to 1500 hours.

The Talcott Lumber Co., also known as Pacific Builders, Inc., was not involved in the original dispute since their conditions are better than those in the contract sought by the union with the other firms. As a construction firm, Talcott is covered by the Associated General Contractors, Inc., contract with the teamster unions of 46 Northern California counties.

Teamsters Union 890 was in negotiation with the lumber industry since March 1. The union originally asked for an increase from \$1.32½ to \$1.57½ per hr. which will be the new AGC wage. After negotiations had progressed the union cut its demand \$145, the present AGC wage, but the best employer offer was \$1.42½ until Sunday night when the employers agreed to that figure.

The union has 14 members in its lumber division.

NEW PAINTING CONTRACTOR, OTHERS BUSY

David P. Hamilton, new painting contractor in the Salinas area, is operating under a union agreement signed with Painters 1104 and is engaging union members for his various operations.

According to Secretary Carl Lara of Local 1104, Hamilton and several other contractors are busy on various projects which are providing employment for many local members. Jobs include:

Completion of the two-drive-in theatres by the McIntyre Painting Co., operated by Felix Curry.

Spraying of the fences and corrals at the Rodeo grounds by Contractor E. Sutton, using white-wash.

Completion of the grandstand repainting job under direction of Williams & Sons, Inc., Oakland painting firm.

Painting of the H. H. Hardin home and property by Nelson Painting Co.

Progress on painting of the big Sears store, work by Hewitt Painting Co. of Los Angeles and McIntyre, of Salinas.

Concrete Pour On Huge Tank Takes 24 Hours

Workers from Monterey Laborers Union 690 and other Monterey crafts spent 21 hours last week in a consecutive pour of concrete for the walls of a 200,000 gallon water storage tank in the Big Sur area.

Business Agent S. M. Thomas of Local 690 said this was the first of two such tanks to be built at Big Sur to provide a more adequate water supply for domestic use as well as for fire protection.

The second tank will be 100,000 gallons, Thomas said, and also will be of concrete.

Work on the roof of the larger tank will be started shortly, he added.

Miller in S.F. On Carp. Wage

Fred Miller, business agent for Monterey County Building and Construction Trades Council, was in San Francisco last week to attend another in the series of negotiation meetings for a new wage scale by union carpenters employed by members of the Associated General Contractors.

Miller reported that the wage scale still has not been established but added that another meeting was scheduled for this week in an effort to settle the wage issue.

FISH CANNERS AWAIT BALLOT ON UNION SHOP

One of the largest union shop elections to be held in the Monterey Bay region under the Taft-Hartley Law will be conducted shortly by the National Labor Relations Board along the famous "Cannery Row" of Monterey.

Officials of Monterey's Fish Cannery Workers Union said that the NLRB had not set the time of the election last week but that details of the election would be received very soon by the union.

Authorization cards signed by union members asking the NLRB to hold the union shop election have been delivered to the NLRB headquarters in San Francisco already.

The AFL fish cannery workers union has represented workers in the Monterey plants for many years and employer-union relations for the past years have been unusually good.

Negotiations for a new agreement have been asked by the union but no meetings have been held, pending the coming election, it was announced.

Laborers 272 Win Higher Wage June 26

A wage increase of 12½ cents per hour has been won for members of Laborers Union 272 of Salinas through recently completed negotiations between the Associated Contractors and the Northern California District Council of Laborers.

Business Agent J. B. McGinley of Local 272 said the increase becomes effective on June 26 and raises the wages from \$1.30 to \$1.42½ for general labor and from \$1.52½ and \$1.65 to \$1.65 and \$1.77½ for higher classification of skilled labor.

The new agreement was negotiated by Joseph Marshall, international official of the Laborers; Robert D. Lee, president; A. F. Bartholomew, secretary, and Lee Lucas, business representative, all of the district council.

Sardine Pack On Cannery Row

Ten plants along Monterey's Cannery Row called the Fish Cannery Workers Union last week for workers to help pack the good catch of sardines, brought in by fishermen who spotted the "run" in local waters.

Union officials said some salmon was brought to one plant from the Eureka fishing area, and added that some squid had been delivered by local fishermen to the plants.

Culinary Meets In Salinas Set

Times of June meetings of Culinary Alliance 467 of Salinas were announced to members this week on special cards mailed from the union office.

First meeting is Monday, June 14, at 2:30 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas. Second meeting is 8:30 p.m. Monday, June 28, also in the Labor Temple.

Highway Work At San Lucas Gets Underway

Construction of new culverts and preliminary work to make way for the widening of Highway 101 south, in the vicinity of San Lucas was started last week.

Business Agent J. B. McGinley of Laborers Union 272 said that Granite Construction Co. of Watsonville, contractor for the job, has called for union laborers for the project.

Auxiliary Fetes Girl Scouts



Shown here are members of the Carpenters' Union (Local 925) Ladies Auxiliary 373 of Salinas and Girl Scout Troop No. 5, which the auxiliary is sponsoring. The picture was taken at a party the auxiliary gave recently for the Scouts at Carpenters' Union Hall. Seated at the table, left to right, are Girl Scouts Rudene Ramey, Ette Phillips, Marion Walker, Margaret Wenzinger, Noreen Briggs, Myra Stubblefield, Patsy Ruth Jackson, Joan Bills, Jo Ann Borges, Patsy Holt, Gail McKenzie, Janice Lewis, Gail Genson, Charlotte Genardidi, Pauline Powell, Violet Sanchez, Treva Horton, Joann Johnson, Pauline Youngdahl, Nelda Hawkins, and Jo Ann Robicheaux. Cut out of the picture by error was Sandra Wells. Ladies standing in the rear are, left to right, Mrs. Frank Wenzinger, Mrs. Bob Weiser, Mrs. Ernest Darnell, Mrs. Lewis Ball, Mrs. Lowell Hoffer (Girl Scout assistant), Mrs. Roy Brayton, Mrs. Dorothy Herd (Scout leader), Mrs. Fred Oren (visiting scout mother), Mrs. Dorothy McAnaney, Mrs. Gustav Nelson, and Mrs. Ray Luna.

Truman Invited To Visit Rodeo

Invitation was sent to President Harry Truman last week to attend the California Rodeo in Salinas June 17-20.

Rodeo President F. E. Dayton telegraphed the White House the invitation for the President to attend any or all of the four performances while he is on his Western tour.

Celebrities who have accepted invitations to the rodeo include General Mark W. Clark, hero of the Italian campaign and commander of the U. S. Sixth Army; Major General Jens A. Doe, commanding officer of Fort Ord; California Public Works Director C. H. Purcell, representing Governor Warren, and Mayor Elmer E. Robinson of San Francisco.

Rice Thanks Supporters

George L. Rice, business agent for Monterey culinary-bartenders Union 483 and candidate for state assembly in the recent elections, issued a message of thanks to his supporters this week.

"I deeply appreciate the many votes and the support I got throughout the district," Rice said. "The support I received was very encouraging. I regret that I did not have more time for my campaign but the results obtained in my home area were indicative of the feelings of the people here. Again may I thank those who worked for me and voted for me."

Painters Seek New Agreement In Salinas Area

Painters Union 1104 of Salinas has scheduled a meeting with the local contractor association in an effort to negotiate a new wage agreement, according to Business Representative Carl Lara.

The union had a membership meeting scheduled on Tuesday of this week for the purpose of discussing contract demands and negotiation steps, Lara added.

Painters in the San Francisco Bay area have won an increase which became effective on June 1, raising the scale to \$2.25 per hour, it was reported.

Temo Tieup Wins Painter Support

Carl Lara, business representative of Painters' Union 1104 of Salinas, announced last week that union painters will not use any material procured from the lumber supply houses which are being struck by General Teamsters' Union 890 of Salinas.

(Ed. Note: Since that time the strike has been settled.)

Lara said that sections of the Painters' international constitution restrict use of any material from a struck firm, and added that local painters would not knowingly break that restriction.

Teamsters 890 Move Next Week To New Office

General Teamsters and Warehousemen's Union 890 of Monterey County will move to new headquarters at 274 E. Alisal Street, Salinas, next week, it was announced.

Peter A. Andrade, union secretary-treasurer, said that the move will be made to provide better service to members as well as to give officers additional space.

The new quarters, located in a one-story new building across the street from the roller rink, are having interior furnishings installed now.

Rows of private offices on each side, a counter across which dues will be collected, and a small meeting room in the rear for various division or executive meetings.

There will be more parking area available and directly in front of the office building is a paved parking lot for use by tenants and others.

The union now is located at Main and John Streets in Salinas in a suite of offices which were established five years ago.

Immediately upon vacancy of the present site by the union, small business establishments, including a barber shop, will move in, it was reported.

JUNIOR RODEO AT NATIVIDAD THRILLS 3500

Youngsters from 3 to 18 showed that the younger generation will grow up to be able and alert riders last week when they staged the "junior rodeo" at the Monterey County Sheriff's Posse grounds in Natividad. The county Junior Horsemen's Association was host.

Many union members were among the 3500 parents and rodeo fans who witnessed the events, starting with the parade into the arena, led by J. L. Adcock, posse president. Flagbearers were Jo Anne Swenson and Ronald Stolic, with Jack Long as parade marshal.

Many trophies were awarded to participants, including Larry Roberts, clown; Totty Hudson, fancy rider; the Junior Horsemen's Association, led by Captain Leonard Vertin, best organized horsemen's group; Fremont School baton corps and drum and bugle corps, best marching group; Sandra Stolic, age 10, best dressed cowgirl; Billy Caldero, age 12, best dressed cowboy.

Next meeting of the group will be at Salinas on Friday, July 9, it was announced.

Salinas Carpenter Wage Raise Not Set

Wage increase for members of Carpenters' Union 925 of Salinas still has not been settled, it was announced last week.

A meeting last week between union officials and representatives of the Associated General Contractors failed to arrive at a settlement of the wage issue, it was announced. Another meeting is scheduled for this week.

Louis Berry Hurt in Fall

In the Park Lane Hospital at Salinas last week was Louis Berry, member of Salinas Bartenders Union 545, who suffered serious injuries in a fall from a truck at a ranch near Salinas.

Secretary Al Clark, of Local 545, said the extent of Bro. Berry's injuries had not been announced at the end of the week.

ELECTRICIANS SEEK SALINAS WAGE INCREASE

Electrical Workers Union 243 of Salinas is seeking a new wage agreement with contractors of the area, it was announced last week by Business Representative Carl Lara.

The first meeting of negotiations was scheduled for Monday of this week at which time the union was to submit its contract demands, Lara added.

Electricians of Local 243 were busy last week on various major projects, Lara said.

Evans Electric Co. was making installations for the new Richfield stations at Sangord Road and Alisal street and on South Main street, opposite the high school.

Jarvis Electric Co. reportedly has another week's work on the new drive-in theatre on Sanborn Road where the firm is making installations.

The National Labor Union, first federation of U.S. unions, ran its own candidate for President in 1872.

WOMAN MAYOR



Backed by the AFL, CIO and rail brotherhood unions in Portland, Ore., Dorothy McCullough Lee was elected the city's first woman mayor over six other candidates. A member of the city council, Mrs. Lee had voted for pay increases for municipal employees and against fare boosts.

Labor Leaders Win Committee Seats in County

Four Salinas labor leaders were elected to the Monterey County Democratic Central Committee in last week's elections.

They are W. G. "Bud" Kenyon, secretary of the Monterey County Central Labor Council; Peter A. Andrade, secretary-treasurer of General Teamsters 890; Albert Harris, president of Local 890; and Ernest L. Courtright, district representative for Butchers' Union 506.

Monterey Labor Wage Increased

Effective June 26, union laborers of Local 690 of Monterey will receive a wage of \$1.42½ per hour, according to Business Agent S. M. Thomas of the local.

The increase amounts to 12½ cents per hour and was negotiated between the Associated General Contractors and representatives of the Northern California District Council of Laborers.

Thomas added that all members of Local 690 are employed and that there are still jobs available for good laborers in the area.

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LABOR SPOKESMEN OPPOSE MUNDT BILL

Washington.—Spokesmen for both AFL and CIO have appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee to protest against passage of the Mundt bill.

AFL Legislative Representative Lewis G. Hines appeared for the AFL as a whole to argue against the violations of civil liberties contained in the bill.

He attempted to break speed records for hearings on major legislation, he was granted only a few minutes in which to speak.

Hines said: "We believe there are serious implications in the Mundt-Nixon bill that would infringe upon our civil liberties and might conceivably be detrimental to our labor unions."

Hines said the AFL believed Congress should cut the ground from under communism by extending social security and welfare legislation. He stressed particularly the importance of repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

CIO Legislative Representative Nathan Cowan, also submitted a statement opposing the bill.

Hundreds of people who wanted to testify came here over the Memorial Day week-end. Over 7,000 converged on the Capitol June 2 to voice their protests. Because of the pressure of witnesses, Chairman Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Senate Judiciary committee extended hearings beyond the original May 29 deadline to May 31. Following the May 31 session no further hearings were announced.

Among the would-be witnesses who packed the Senate caucus room were representatives of scores of unions.

A delegation of three came in from Detroit for Ford local 600 of the United Automobile Workers. Alexander Washington acted as spokesman. With him at the witness stand were Joseph S. Connor, local 600's political action director and Manuel (Tor) Guardado, trustee.

Washington said: "You just don't legislate against ideas." All three remained firm in their opposition to the bill against the prying questions of Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.).

The next witness was David Scribner, general counsel for the United Electrical, Radio & Machine workers. On May 29 Scribner had been denied enough time to speak. On May 31 he angrily denounced Chairman Wiley for his threat to turn the House un-American activities committee loose on people who had written letters and telegrams attacking the Mundt bill and the steamroller methods of the judiciary committee.

Sec.-Treas. Joseph Kehoe of the American Communications Association told the committee that "a free labor movement can only flourish and grow in a context of free thought and growth of civil rights." He pointed out that the Mundt bill would kill free thought. He said that "like Taft-Hartley it is an infamous enactment, the other barrel of a gun leveled at the labor movement."

Kehoe firmly rejected attempts by the committee to pry into his personal beliefs. He said that, like Paul Robeson, he would rather go to jail than take part in a violation of basic constitutional rights.

Last witness was Sec.-Treas. Ewart G. Guinier of the United Public Worker. Sen. Ferguson sat silently for nearly half an hour as Guinier lashed at committee action in taking up the Mundt bill when the basic civil liberty problems of the Negro people were ignored by the same committee.

Guinier said, "Why do you have to look all over the world to find a clear and present danger to excuse passing the Mundt bill? Tell me where to find your 'clear and present danger'. It's right here in your own Senate Office Building. I can't even eat in a cafeteria here."

Most of the labor spokesmen never reached the witness stand. Typical were delegates from Local 402, Intl. Assn. of Machinists (unaffiliated). They prepared a statement saying, "We know the red smear as a strike-breaking, anti-democratic, union busting tactic. This bill is a camouflaged extension of one of the most vicious aspects of the Taft-Hartley law."

Wallace charged that recent government seizure of the railroads to prevent a strike was in effect a fascist policy. "The use of government power in a discriminatory fashion against the workers' interests and on behalf of management must stop," he said.

"Railway management is making it clear that public ownership will be necessary to protect the railway workers, travellers and independent business and farmers. No industry which depends on government power to protect profits can be labelled 'free enterprise.' In such industries public ownership is necessary to protect us all from monopoly control and its dangerous power of corrupting state and federal governments."

In 1846 a paper called the Factory Girl's Album and Operative's Advocate began its career in Exeter, New Hampshire. Although published by a man, it was edited by "an association of females who were operatives in the factories and consequently qualified to judge the wants of those whose cause they will advocate."

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CROSBY BUILDING BIG HOUSE HERE

Bing Crosby, star of the films, radio, records, golf and horse racing is having a 26-room home for himself and his family constructed at Pebble Beach. It was disclosed last week.

General Engineering Company of Los Angeles is listed as contractor on the big residence project, which will be followed later by other buildings, it was announced. Union workmen are being employed.

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Politics Clearing Up

Our recent primary elections in the various states, especially in California, have provided considerable light on the actual leanings of political parties, so far as labor is concerned.

What used to be the party of Lincoln has now been transformed into the political party of anti-labor, dominated by big business. Such progressive republicans as LaFollette of Wisconsin, Norris, of Nebraska, and LaGuardia, of New York, have all gone and no active or leading republicans in Congress today begin to compare with them. Those who gave most promise have been carefully weeded out of Congress.

The present Congress, made up mostly of reactionary, anti-labor republicans reflects what the party, which came into being and control when chattel slavery was abolished, has degenerated into. The Taft-Hartley slave bill is the chief legislation enacted by the present Congress and if its intent and true purpose is permitted to be carried out to its logical conclusion by re-election of such reactionaries labor unions will be in grave danger of being outlawed and destroyed and labor itself once more headed for conscription and government by injunction under which virtual slavery for labor will return again. The fact that the republican party is bending over backward to renominate these Taft-Hartley congressmen proves how determined they, who run it today are to push through their anti-labor program. It is up to labor to rise in its might and stop this backward trend.

Five Months to Get Wise

It so happens that the people of California have five full months to acquire wisdom in regard to how to vote when next November comes. That is all to the good. It gives us all a chance both to talk and think things over.

There is plenty to think about and still more to talk about. We have five whole months to weigh the merits or demerits of proposed legislation, which is to come before the voters for decision. Now is the time to start studying these measures and developing effective political plans for or against their adoption. The same applies to all the candidates nominated.

We have twenty-three congressmen to elect. A lot of those who were nominated for Congress in the primary are definitely anti-labor and should be defeated. This also applies to not a few of those who received the nomination of both the old parties. The same applies to a number of those nominated for the assembly and the state senate.

Our system of cross filing in this state frequently enables machine-backed candidates to obtain more nominations than they deserve. Half of our registered voters did not vote in the primary. Another large percentage of citizens are not registered yet. Hence the common people still have the power to upset anything done wrong in the primary if they want to next November.

Prolabor Democracy Wins

During the administration of Roosevelt it was demonstrated that a political party which takes a definite stand for labor wins public support and remains in power. The democratic party has never won since the civil war except where and when it went to bat for labor. Present day leaders of the democratic party have of late years shifted over to the anti-labor position and the more they shifted in that direction the faster people went over to the republicans at election time, because there was nowhere else to go.

All that the democratic party needs to do to insure itself with certain defeat is to try to become as thoroughly reactionary and anti-labor as the republican party has been becoming during the past generation. Democracy is out of its element trying to be reactionary. Every time its leaders try that game they get lots of praise from the reactionary republicans but when election rolls around most of the reactionaries vote republican and progressive people quit them both.

Unless the democratic party can return to the pro-labor position it occupied while Roosevelt was its leader labor will not continue voting the democratic ticket. Only by being pro-labor can the democrats win. In California pro-labor democrats are about the only democrats who win.

What the primary election of June 1st demonstrated was that one-half of the registered people in this state were sound asleep politically on that day. The other half voted.

If you are not registered do not put it off any longer. Go to the court house of your county and get registered.

For a working man not to be registered these days, so he can vote when election time rolls around, is like being handcuffed, when it is not necessary or required.

GRIN or GROAN

A Scotsman walked up to a friend at the bar and began telling him about a hunting trip.

"We got a couple of bears but the biggest thrill was tracking Yuers."

"What's Yuers?" asked the friend.

"L'll have a beer, thanks," the Scotsman said.

Just as they reached the bottom of their glasses the friend said, "Well, I'll have to go home and do my chores."

"What chores?" asked the Scotsman.

"Beer, please," said the other.

"Does your husband talk in his sleep?"

"No, and it's terribly exasperating. He just grins."

Vacation is the two-week period on the sands that costs us 50 weeks on the rocks.

If a man runs after money—he's a money-mad. If he keeps it—he's a capitalist. If he spends it—he's a playboy. If he doesn't get it—he's a ne'er-do-well. If he doesn't try to get it—he lacks ambition. If he gets it without working—he's a parasite. If he gets it after a life of hard labor—he's a fool who got nothing from life.

High heels were invented by a girl who was kissed good night on her forehead.

Wife: "Are all men as stupid as you are?" Husband: "No, my dear; look at all the bachelors there are."

"I don't like your heart action," said the family doctor to the young man. "But, of course, you've had some previous trouble with angina pectoris."

The youth heaved a deep sigh. "Yes, Doctor, I have," he replied, "but you haven't got her name right."

Bob Sloane, narrator of "The Big Story," told about the dowager who was giving last minute instructions to her faithful maid.

"Now, Marie," explained the dowager, "when people start arriving, I want you to stand at the parlor door and call my guests' names."

"Time, madam," responded the servant. "I've wanted to do that for 20 years."

Protecting His Investment After lavishing untold wealth in money, furs, cars and jewelry on a beautiful blonde show girl, a certain old New York playboy finally made her his wife.

"That old relic," an acquaintance teased. "Do you suppose that could be a love match?"

"Heck, no," rejoined another. "The old coot married her for his money."

Several days after his father died, little Johnny was stopped on the street by a neighbor. "And what were your poor father's last words?" the neighbor asked.

"He didn't have any," Johnny answered. "Mamma was with him to the very end."

"So you have to run home as usual?" scoffed one of the group at the bar as a timid looking little man rose to leave. "What are you, a man or a mouse?"

"A man, of course," replied the little fellow with dignity.

"What makes you so sure?" demanded the other.

"Because," he explained, "my wife is afraid of a mouse."

Protect the birds. The Dove brings peace and the Stork brings tax exemptions.

Smith was sitting down to breakfast one morning when he was astounded to see in the paper an announcement of his own death.

He rang up his friend Jones at once. "Hello, Jones," he shouted excitedly. "Have you seen the announcement of my death in the paper?"

"Yes," replied Jones. "Where are you speaking from?"

"You are charged," said the judge, "with throwing your mother-in-law out of the window. Have you anything to say?"

"Yes, your honor, I did it without thinking."

"I realize that, my good man, but don't you see how dangerous it was for anyone who might have been passing at the time?"

"My wooden leg is giving me a lot of pain," sighed the patient.

"How can a wooden leg give you pain?" the doctor asked.

The patient explained: "My wife hit me over the head with it."

The city girl asked a dairyman why cream was so much more expensive than milk.

"It's the cows fault, ma'am," was the explanation. "They find it much harder to sit on the small bottles."

Wanted: A New Congress

By RICHARD SASULY, Federated Press Feature Writer

About the harshest name anyone can be called is "fascist." That is not a name to be thrown around wildly.

I cannot of my own knowledge say that any single member of the 80th Congress is a fascist. What can be said, in dead earnest, is almost, equally serious: about 300 members of the House of Representatives are apparently willing to accept fascism.

There have been three major votes in the last 13 months which tell the story. Overwhelming majorities in the House, totaling more than 300 in each case, have been willing to cripple a free labor movement, give aid and comfort to a fascist country, and scuttle the Bill of Rights.

We haven't gone as far along the road to fascism as Hitler dragged Germany. But we must square up to the fact that Hitler's regime was based on destruction of unions, abolition of civil rights and formation of the international fascist Axis.

The first of the crucial votes was on the Taft-Hartley law. On April 17, 1947, the slave labor law went through the House of Representatives by a vote of 308 to 107. The solid block of more than 300 congressmen who favored the law made it impossible even to think of sustaining a presidential veto.

Each of the 13 months since passage of Taft-Hartley has brought more proof of Philip Murray's statement that the law was a first step on the road to fascism.

The second of the tell-tale votes slipped through with much less notice. During the House debate on the Marshall Plan, Representative Alvin O'Konski of Wisconsin offered an amendment to permit ERP aid to go to Franco Spain.

The O'Konski amendment went through by a standing vote of 149 to 52 on March 30 of this year. The congressmen who were willing to see aid go to Franco were not willing to let their names be

recorded. Vito Marcantonio's plea for a record vote was refused.

Congressional Quarterly later polled the House on the Franco aid vote. The 50-odd who stood in opposition were not afraid to give their names. Of those who favored the O'Konski amendment, only eight would give their names.

Since the standing vote was taken when many members were off the floor, and since the number of outright opponents of fascism remained constant at about 50, it is safe to assume that in a showdown the usual 300-plus votes could have been produced for the pro-Franco amendment.

Franco had been put in power, against a legally-elected Spanish government, by force of German and Italian arms. Franco was a valuable ally for Hitler and Mussolini all through the war. Franco is one of the best-hated men in western Europe. Yet the O'Konski amendment was not stopped until it reached the Senate.

The third key vote came only a short time ago, on May 19. The House that day passed the Mundt bill. Again there were 300-plus votes for the bill, only 58 in opposition.

May we never have to find out through experience the full evil of the Mundt bill, as we did with Taft-Hartley. The bill can still be stopped in the Senate. But a reading of the Mundt bill tells enough.

The Mundt bill is supposed to stop communism. However, organizations which oppose communism—like Americans for Democratic Action—have pointed to the dangers of the bill. In a nutshell, it would throw out the Bill of Rights.

There are at present 433 members of the House of Representatives. More than 300 of them have looked at the face of fascism and seemed to like it. All of them face re-election this year. We need a new Congress.

Labor Education Hit

By M. H. HEDGES, Labor Press Associates Feature Writer

The covert attack by General Motors Corporation on the Labor Extension Service Bill gives food for thought. Here is what happened.

One day about April 1, Adam K. Stricker, Jr., a member of General Motors' staff, received a circular announcing the extension services of the University of Michigan. On his own testimony, he, Stricker, was filled with great curiosity. One course held in Detroit attracted him strongly. This was called "Economics for Workers," and was taught by Sam Jacobs, an economist and teacher, on the staff of the United Automobile Workers. Mr. Stricker later told a congressional committee that he wanted to learn how to use graphic arts in the presentation of economic statistics.

Mr. Stricker paid his \$1.50 entrance fee and entered the course. Mr. Stricker heard two sessions. Then he forgot all about graphic arts; he was greatly shocked and filled with noble feeling. He did not complain to the instructor, nor to the University of Michigan. Instead he called the Governor of Michigan and made sweet moan. Then he called the House Labor Subcommittee in Washington and arranged to appear before that committee. He arrived in Washington with a staff of four people, all transported at General Motors' expense. It seems there is no end to what a high-minded man like Mr. Stricker will do when he is filled with noble feeling.

He also lined up newspaper photographers and newspaper reporters. He was in Washington well before the session of the committee, and apparently had time to coach certain members of the committee in their part in the three-ring circus.

Mr. Stricker never lost his air of noble feeling. He told the committee he was there to help. He wished to save the workers from education. He charged that Mr. Jacobs was a Marxist, and that Marxism was being taught. Some Detroit newspapers arose manfully to the occasion and published shrieking headlines, "Charges State Pays for Red Teaching."

With this we pull down the curtain and avert our gaze. The great and powerful corporation has not succeeded in its smear tactics and, incidentally, this publicity for the bill, adverse as it is, has not been a total loss. The honest forces are rallying, and the bill will eventually be passed.

Hilda W. Smith, chairman of the National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, went on the stand. She gave a calm appraisal of the bill. Congressmen asked questions, keeping their eyes glued to prepared notes. Miss Smith was asked whether she had ever visited workers' schools in Russia. Miss Smith had never been in Russia. She was then asked if she had written a play and a poem, several lines of which were read. To both questions Miss Smith's answer was "no." The inquiring congressmen looked discomfited and Miss Smith left the stand.

In Detroit, it transpired that there were only three members of the auto workers' union in the class; the rest were workers from other industries. There were three executives from the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. They apparently did not share Mr. Stricker's noble feeling. They said: "Jacobs pointed out such matters as that the only gain for a worker in the long run must come from increased production, and we certainly can't quarrel with that concept. He also spoke of the need for technological improvements and for more and more labor-saving devices."

"We didn't agree with everything. We hardly expected to. But here was a labor group that was thinking and that is good. The president of one of the unions that this company deals with was attending the sessions, and we approved of it."

A few congressmen and at least one senator are preparing to wield General Motors' red brush. There apparently is no end to what men will do when they are filled with noble feeling. They are expected to arise in Congress and repeat Mr. Stricker's noble strictures.

With this we pull down the curtain and avert our gaze. The great and powerful corporation has not succeeded in its smear tactics and, incidentally, this publicity for the bill, adverse as it is, has not been a total loss. The honest forces are rallying, and the bill will eventually be passed.

Time To Fight

By ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS, General Counsel, American Civil Liberties Union

All Americans do lip service to the Bill of Rights. Most Americans, however, believe not in freedom of speech, but rather in freedom of speech, BUT... The attacks on our civil liberties today arouse the indignation of those who believe in civil liberties without the BUT.

The present situation is somewhat less discouraging to those who recall instances in American history which presented a like pattern and find the hysteria which led to violation of civil liberties was later replaced by a decent devotion to the Bill of Rights.

We may start at the beginning of our history, when the Jeffersonians were called Jacobins and generally regarded as a group acting under instructions from an alien power, France. This spirit led to the Alien and Sedition Act. Excesses of those days were largely responsible for the election of Jefferson as President and repeal of the Alien and Sedition Act.

In the middle of the century the Catholics were the target. In the 1880s it was the anarchists and the Knights of Labor. Then the attack was directed against the AFL, which at the beginning was a radical organization. Then came the passage of criminal syndicalist laws all over the country aimed at the Industrial Workers of the World and the jailing of many of its members. In the early 1920s came the attacks on the Socialists, who were accused of being a foreign movement conspiring against the U.S. government. Feeling was so intense that in the cosmopolitan state of New York five Socialist members of the legislature were expelled! The Lusk Committee of New York was a forerunner of the Thomas Committee. Its methods were the same and its reports not dissimilar.

Then the CIO, with which it was said the Communists were connected, was attacked. The CIO having cleansed itself, the attack is now on the Socialists respectable, and if a party farther to the left than communism is formed, and this is quite possible, that will make the Communists respectable. What do we see in the picture today? The President's loyalty order under which all federal employees are suspect. We are spending \$30 million on this checkup. I would much prefer a few dis-

loyal men in government, if there are any, than to build up a Gestapo in the U.S. If the federal government can do this, then so can the state government, so can the municipal government. Then come the people who have contracts with the U.S. Then come big industry blacklists.

Aside from this danger there is the precedent set by an executive official, the attorney general, having the power to name organizations which he calls Communist fronts, and this without trial or hearing or testimony. On this basis, an individual can be branded disloyal, thrown out of his job, barred from all other jobs—all without a fair hearing, with no right to subpoena witnesses, no right to cross-examine witnesses who may appear against him, no right even to be confronted by witnesses.

Then there is the Thomas Committee which is smearing reputations of men of independent views, bringing about a situation where men are boycotted from earning a living not because of any act but because of their opinions. I appeared before this committee to oppose proposed bills banning the Communist Party from the ballot, bills by which Congress found as a fact that certain groups were disloyal and engaged in a conspiracy, bills finding as a fact that men of certain views were agents of foreign governments.

It was startling to note how shocked these men were at views that I regarded as the very foundation of our institutions. So long as we have the right freely to persuade and secretly to vote, we have a method by which changes can be made in our system, however radical, without force. Deify either of these and the theory on which our government is founded is destroyed. Yet these men would drive out of political life those with whose views they do not agree!

Before Congress today is the clearly unconstitutional Mundt bill, which would penalize certain Americans, and in fact, although not in words, destroy their right to express their views as freely as other citizens. Do I think, from the above instances of civil liberties violations, that the country is going to the dogs, or that our civil liberties generally are in danger and that the fascists are making headway? Not at all! I do think, however, that this is the time to fight.

HINTS for your HOME

Asparagus in season is food to dream about—but don't spoil it by cooking it wrong.

Prepared correctly, this spring vegetable is green and delicate and packs a sizeable amount of vitamin C as well as other vitamins.

First pick straight, crisp, brittle stalks with a minimum of tough woody base. A big bunch is about enough for four people.

Trim the ends. Best way to do this is to hold the cut-end of a single stalk, raise it slightly and press on the tip. The stalk breaks just where it begins to grow tough. Remove the scales that hold grit and wash the stalks well.

There are several methods of cooking asparagus, all of them good.

The simplest way is an ordinary large frying pan. Line up the asparagus in one or two layers on the pan. Pour on boiling water to a depth of about an inch, cover, bring to a boil and cook for about 15 minutes. Then lift the stalks to a platter with a pancake turner.

Or you can tie the asparagus in a loose bunch. Stand the bunch upright in a deep covered saucepan or kettle. If you haven't a deep enough pan, stand the stalks in the bottom of a double boiler and cover with the inverted top, keeping a minimum amount of water in the bottom half so that the tips steam rather than boil.

Asparagus may also be cooked in a pressure cooker but be careful not to overcook.

Some people like to cut the asparagus into two-inch lengths and drop them into a small amount of boiling salted water, first cooking the lower stalks and adding the tips toward the end. Again, cook only until the asparagus is just tender when tested with a fork and remove the finished vegetable from the water immediately. Save the liquid for creamed soup or sauce.

Sauces and Butters; Soups and Salads

The best way to serve asparagus when it is new is with melted butter or margarine. You can also prepare it with crisp bacon or chilled to make a salad with lettuce and dressing.

Vary asparagus by serving on toast or in patty shells with cream sauce, cheese or hollandaise sauce. You can use asparagus in omelets or creamed soup, scalloped with spaghetti or potato and hard-cooked egg.

All kinds of butters are delicious. Ordinary browned butter may be varied with the addition of horseradish, chives, grated cheese, celery seed or garlic. Mushrooms and asparagus are a delightful combination—either saute the mushrooms and place atop the stalks or make a mushroom sauce. Try a few capers or toasted almonds or crumbs or croutons.

For a main dish, try asparagus baked in tomato sauce or vary a rarebit by pouring the cheese over hot drained asparagus on toast.

The foregoing variations are designed primarily for fresh asparagus but most can be adapted to frozen or canned asparagus for company fare or to vary a dull fall or winter menu.

At any rate, gather ye asparagus while ye may.

Labor Wants Part In Civic Betterment

Washington (LPA) — President Harvey W. Brown of the International Association of Machinists (unaffiliated) told the National Conference on Community Betterment that "To many wage earners, and particularly to those whose active interest is essential to the success of labor participation, community failure to ask direct cooperation by the local labor movement is evidence of the community's unwillingness to accept labor as a partner in its affairs."

On the other hand, where labor is considered part of the partnership that is working for an improved community, there is much to be gained, Brown told the conference. He cited as an especially good example the city of Richmond, Calif., where the IAM members "have been particularly active in community affairs."

He told the national conference that "Last year our two locals in that city, backed by the district office in Oakland and by the California Machinists' Council, worked with civic, business and other labor groups to influence the Maritime Commission to release for private use the Richmond shipyard facilities, which had been put in mothballs." A delegation to Washington, which was successful in obtaining the release and in providing jobs for some 10,000 local workers, was headed by the business agent of the machinists union in Oakland.

Issue Third Party Convention Call

New York—A formal call to the national founding convention of the third party to be held in Philadelphia July 23-25 was issued here by the National Wallace for President Committee.

The Wallace organization said about 2,500 delegates and alternates will attend the convention "to organize the new party nationally, to choose its name, to adopt rules for its democratic government, to perfect its platform and to consolidate its ranks for the crucial campaign of 1948."

State parties and state Wallace committees will be entitled to send four delegates for each Presidential elector in their state. Headquarters have been opened in the Bellevue Stratford hotel, Philadelphia.

The convention call charged that the old party leaders "owe their allegiance to profit, not to people; to private power, not to the national interest. They will present the electorate with two sets of candidates, but a single program. They will offer the people no real choice."

Congressman to Probe Bids in Panama

Washington. — Representative Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) said he will soon visit the Panama Canal zone to investigate for himself the double standard of wages and social discrimination practiced there by the U. S. government.

Powell and eight other congressmen were told of the so-called silver-gold system used in the zone by a group of delegates returning from the United Public Workers convention. Silver (dark-skinned) workers are paid an average monthly wage between \$40 and \$60 in federal government jobs, whereas (white American) labor earns between \$250 and \$500 monthly.

The nine congressmen promised to improve the conditions of the silver employees by pushing legislation which would: (1) set a 40-cent hourly minimum wage, (2) establish an adequate retirement system, and (3) promote equality of opportunity.

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N. J. High Court Outdoes Hartley

By JACK ABBOTT

The New Jersey Supreme Court ought to take a vacation. Nothing else but the strain from overwork suggests itself as the explanation of their feverish meanderings in the case of Bergen Point Iron Works vs. Board of Review of Unemployment Insurance. With the honorable exception of Justice Colie, the majority of the court have given an imitation of Representative Fred Hartley, co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act and still a congressman from New Jersey.

Think we're exaggerating? Read the facts in the court's own language.

John F. Bonar worked for the Bergen Point Company as a watchman. The union of which he was a member went on strike on August 16, 1946. Here is what the court says happened:

"Bonar continued to work for a week after the strike occurred but then was laid off because the plant had been blockaded until February 1, 1947 when he secured a new job which he intended to accept as a permanent job. He worked there until June 16, 1947, when he was laid off for lack of work."

Bonar applied for unemployment insurance, which was granted to him by the State Board of Unemployment Insurance. The decision was appealed on the ground that the strike at Bergen Point was still on. Here is what the Supreme Court said:

"While Bonar is no longer employed at the struck plant and does not intend to return to work there in any event, he has on several occasions expressed support to the strikers and has given them some encouragement."

The court then reversed the state board so that Bonar could not collect his unemployment insurance until the strike is settled, even though he had no intention of returning to work at the plant.

Bonar therefore will never collect the insurance to which he was entitled until he lives down the fact that he was once laid off because of a strike in which he didn't participate, but for which he expressed sympathy.

Increased Minimum Wages in Puerto Rico

Washington. — Setting of two more minimum wage rates for Puerto Rican industry was announced by wage-hour Administrator William R. McComb.

About 800 workers in foundries and machine shops were guaranteed a 40-cent hourly rate by the order. The old rate was 35 cents.

Some 400 leather goods workers also received slight pay raises. Formerly their scale was between 15 cents and 24 cents an hour. McComb's order now sets their rates between 17 cents and 30 cents.

What standard of living can be maintained on a 17 cent hourly rate was not revealed by the order.

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Union Directory

ATTENTION! Union Directory will be run in the issue of the second week of each month unless lack of space prohibits. All changes, corrections and additions must be received at the newspaper office by the 1st of the month. Clip this directory for reference during the current month.

MONTEREY

BAKERS 24—Headquarters at Labor Temple, 72 N. Second St., San Jose, Sec. and Bus. Agt., Cecil L. Bradford, phone 2462.

BARBERS 896—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Bartenders Hall, 301 Alvarado St., at 8 p.m. Pres., J. C. Jolley, P.O. Box 2462, Salinas, phone 8103. Sec., A. H. Thompson, 1177 Fifth St., Monterey, phone 4547.

BARTENDERS 483—Meets at 315 Alvarado St., 1st and 3rd Mondays at 2:30 p.m. Pres., Harvey E. Rose, 266 Gibson St., at 8 p.m. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Geo. L. Rice, office 315 Alvarado, phone 6734.

BRICK MASONS 15—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at 8:30 p.m. Pres., P. O. Box 264, Watsonville, Fin. Sec., M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, phone 6745; Rec. Sec., Geo. H. House, Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 3715.

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, Pres., Floyd Johnson, 276 B. St., Monterey, phone 8099. Rec. Sec., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, phone 7002. Bus. Agt., C. French, R. 3, Box 712, Watsonville, office at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, phone 6744. Mailing address P. O. Box 411, Monterey. Office hours: 7 p.m. to 5 p.m.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Carpenters Hall, at 8 p.m. Pres., Earl A. Moorhead, P. O. Box 7581, Sec. Earl A. Moorhead, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone 6220; Bus. Agt., E. Salinas, phone 6228.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, Secretary and Legislative Representative, 402 Flood Bldg., 870 Market St., San Francisco 2, phone 1-2838. District Vice-President, Anthony Agillo, P. O. Box 494, San Jose, phone 2472.

CARPENTERS 928—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m., Carpenters Hall, Pres., Harvey Baldwin, 556 San Benito St., at 8 p.m. Sec. and Bus. Agt., G. R. Harter, 1422 N. Main St., Rec. Sec., A. Miller, Hall and office 422 N. Main St., phone 2772.

CARPENTERS 1279 (King City)—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at King City Carpenters Hall, Sec. and Bus. Agt., W. Reiger, Box 415, Floyd Hill.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Carpenters Hall, 7:30 p.m. Pres., Mrs. Ray Luna, 1214 2nd Ave., Sec., Mrs. Carolyn Darling, Box 415, Floyd Hill.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL (Monterey County)—Meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, Sec. John Deer, 117 Pajaro St., phone 7757. Office, Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., phone 7757.

CULINARY ALLIANCE 467—Meets 2nd Monday at 2:30 p.m. and 4th Monday at 2:30 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, Pres., Cecil Kauter, Sec. Bertha Bole, Office 117 Pajaro St., phone 6209.

DRY CLEANERS 258-B—Meets 2nd Thursday at 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, at 8 p.m. Pres., Orrie O. Bole, Sec. Treas., Edna Sloan; Bus. Agt., John Deer, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6209.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 243—Meets 1st Wednesday of each month at 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, at 8 p.m. Pres., W. S. Roberts, 1228 Gr. Harvest St., phone 2134; Sec., E. R. Silk, 129 1/2 Pajaro St., Salinas, phone 8783.

ENGINEERS (Stationary) 38—Meets 3rd Wednesday at Salinas Labor Temple, Sec., N. J. Carman; Mgr., C. C. Fitch; Bus. Agt., R. A. Christiansen, Box 483, Carter St., Salinas, phone 4638.

FIBER CANNERS UNION OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets at Castoville Community Hall on the "Right of the Month" election day, 24th of each month, phone Castoville 6202. Gen. Sec. Treas., George Isel.

JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD, Bartenders 545 and Culinary Alliance 467—Meets 2nd Wednesday 2 p.m. at Labor Temple, Pres., Cecil Kauter, Sec. Bertha Bole, Office 117 Pajaro St., phone 6209.

LABORERS 272—Meets 2nd Monday at 8 p.m. at 117 Pajaro St., Pres., R. Fenchel, 146 Hitchcock Rd., phone 7810. Sec., J. M. Matos, 102 Toro, phone 6777. Bus. Agt., J. B. McKinley, Labor Temple, phone 6777.

LATHERS 122—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8 p.m. Pres., J. B. McKinley, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6777. Sec., Dean S. Seel, 525 Park St., Salinas, phone 9223.

LAUNDRY WORKERS 245—Meets 3rd Thursday at Salinas Labor Temple at 8 p.m. Pres., Catherine DeClos, Sec. Agt., office, W. Deer, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, phone 4717.

MACHINISTS AND MECHANICS 192A—Meets 1st Tuesday and 3rd Wednesday at Salinas Labor Temple, Bus. Agt., E. B. Scott, Labor Temple, San Jose; Salinas, phone 4638. Sec., 314 East 3rd St., phone 9531. Pres., N. F. Kapat, Sec., Leslie Parker, 1429 Wren St.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS AND REPORTERS 2279—Meets on call at Labor Temple, 2111 Webster St., Oakland, Pres., Frank Davis, 61 Pearl St., phone 9707. Sec., Peter Greco, 38 Marion, Fin. Sec. and Bus. Rep., Carl Lora, 1100 E. Alisal, phone 8544. Office: 117 Pajaro St., phone 8783.

PAINTERS 1104—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 117 Pajaro St., 7:30 p.m. Pres., Frank Davis, 61 Pearl St., phone 9707. Sec., Peter Greco, 38 Marion, Fin. Sec. and Bus. Rep., Carl Lora, 1100 E. Alisal, phone 8544. Office: 117 Pajaro St., phone 8783.

PLASTERERS 783—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8 p.m. at 8 p.m. at Rodeo Cde. Sec. Fred Randon, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, phone 1423. Pres., Don Frick.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS 803—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple, Pres. Al. Eversly, Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Ralph Baggett, 314 East 3rd St., phone 2-2622. Rec. Sec., Robt. Larsen, 815 East St., phone 5223. Ex. Bd. meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.

POSTAL CARRIERS 1048—Meets every 3rd Wednesday, City Club, 8 p.m. Pres., F. C. Colburn, 209 Central Ave., phone 8598. Sec., H. C. Schiele, 638 El Camino Real, phone 7090.

PRESTRESSERS 328—Meets 3rd Monday of month at Salinas at 8 p.m. Pres., Harry Wingard, Rt. 1, Box 782-C, Monterey, phone 8513. Sec., 245 1/2 Pajaro St., Monterey, phone 8513.

RETAIL CLERKS 838—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Women's Club, 8 p.m. Pres., Lawrence, 189 Central Ave., phone 8598. Sec., Walter Lester, 50-A Homestead St., phone 2054. Office in Rm. 3, Glickberg Bldg., phone 8598.

ROOFERS 50—Meets 3rd Saturday at 9 a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple, Pres., James M. Ray, 209 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Sec. and Bus. Agt., Ralph A. Sutherland, phone Box 44, Santa Cruz, phone S. C. 20901.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey at 4:15 p.m. and at Salinas at 117 Pajaro St. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties.) Pres., John Alsop, P.O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 7825. Sec. Sec., Haskell Warren, P.O. Box 513, Carmel, Fin. Sec., F. F. Knoles, 228 River St., Santa Cruz, phone 1276-1. Bus. Agt. for Salinas area, J. B. McKinley, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, phone 6777. Bus. Agt. for Monterey, D. R. Rial, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey, phone 6726.

TEACHERS (Monterey County) 457—Meets in Monterey 2nd Wednesday, 5 p.m. Fin. Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, phone 7622.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611—Meets 1st Tuesday every month at 9:30 a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple, Pres. Art Reina, 2 Homestead Ave., phone Salinas 9705. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Wilson Peyton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216; Sec., Dave Green, P.O. Box 584, Watsonville, phone Watsonville 757.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS 890—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at 8 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, Pres., Albert A. Harris, 247 Paloma, phone 5653. Sec., Peter A. Andrade, Business Agent, William C. Kevon, 305 Long, phone 2-0497. Office, 301 Alvarado, Monterey, phone 9053.

WATERWORKERS 1000—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, Pres., J. B. McKinley, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6777. Sec., 314 East 3rd St., phone 9531. Pres., N. F. Kapat, Sec., Leslie Parker, 1429 Wren St.

WELDERS 928—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m., Carpenters Hall, Pres., Harvey Baldwin, 556 San Benito St., at 8 p.m. Sec. and Bus. Agt., G. R. Harter, 1422 N. Main St., Rec. Sec., A. Miller, Hall and office 422 N. Main St., phone 2772.

WIREMEN 1000—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, Pres., J. B. McKinley, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6777. Sec., 314 East 3rd St., phone 9531. Pres., N. F. Kapat, Sec., Leslie Parker, 1429 Wren St.

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STOCK MARKET BOOM REFLECTS INFLATION AND WAR SCARE

The stock market has been booming in recent weeks. Three million share days and the heaviest trading in eight years reflect the market's broad upsurge in the past two months.

When President Truman read his remobilization message to Congress March 17, the stock market averages were only two points above the lowest level reached in 1946 and 1947. Following the message, the market averages rose 26 points in two months, an increase of over 15 per cent in stock prices.

A number of factors appear to account for the market's new bullishness. It is betting on more inflation and more war scares, hence even greater profits in 1948 than in record-breaking 1947. At the same time, the break in the commodity markets last February turned speculators back to the stock market for fat pickings. They were joined by top bracketers who will get big windfalls under the 1948 tax law.

Back in the fall of 1946, the market broke badly in anticipation of a postwar depression. It wobbled back and forth within a narrow range during the next year and a half. The depression did not materialize. A decline did set in during the spring of 1947 but announcement of the Marshall plan gave the economy another inflationary shot in the arm. Still another shot in the arm was provided with the remobilization program geared to armaments expenditures alone of more than \$16 billion in the 1948-49 fiscal year.

STOCKS SKYROCKET

Wall Street licked its chops at this juicy prospect and stocks started skyrocketing. Inflation and the remobilization program will bring heavier tax burdens for the people, but it means bigger super-profits for business and industry. For the speculators in Wall Street, it means a profitable ride on the gravy train. The only thing the speculators in the stock market are worried about is a "peace scare." They fatten on war scares and the Truman administration does its best to drum them up.

When the administration threw cold water on Moscow's willingness to confer on major disagreements, the Journal of Commerce pointed out:

"The net practical effect of the rejection of the Russian suggestion is that military and related spending will be sustained at the present very high level. For were a conference with the Russians to be held, there would be a possibility that it would lead to sufficient agreement to open the way for some reduction in these expenditures. This would have deflationary implications."

The Journal of Commerce concluded that this action by the administration "should prove favorable for the near-term in the stock market." As a matter of fact, the market really began roaring immediately after the administration stated it had no intention of discussing and ironing out differences with the Russians.

Stock speculators thus expect to cash in from the Administration's remobilization program. The pickings are fantastically rich, since the tax law is loaded in their favor. A speculator who makes \$1 million on stocks which he sells after holding them for six months only has to pay a maximum tax of 25 per cent on his profits. No matter how large they are, the maximum tax on stock market profits is 25 per cent if the stocks

have been held for six months. The speculator pays less taxes than middle income salaried and professional people. A premium is thus put on stock gambling. Not satisfied with their present tax advantage, the speculators are asking for even greater tax concessions. Congress shows every sign of catering to their wishes so that they can make even greater profits out of the market.

Happy days are back in Wall Street. The speculators are confident that the administration will cook up new schemes on which they can cash in.

The Journal of Commerce reports that "the administration will always stand ready with the needle if business starts to sag. Small wonder then that a growing number of business men are becoming cynically convinced that the administration would like to keep the door open for another boost in defense expenditures later on the purpose of holding up business."

Deck Officers' Union to Back Marshall Plan

Detroit (LPA) — Communist strength within maritime labor was dealt a serious blow last week when delegates to the 48th national convention of Masters, Mates and Pilots (AFL) adopted a resolution endorsing the Marshall Plan "without reservation" and pledging the organization's fullest support and cooperation toward the successful conclusion of the plan.

The resolution passed over light opposition from among the 60 delegates, representing 30,000 members, who attended the week-long convention. Captain C. F. May, national vice-president from the west coast, said absolute endorsement of the plan was put in because of the threat of Communist sabotage of the country through the maritime unions.

He added, "They have given us a lot of trouble, but we can beat them to the punch every time." Other key resolutions passed by the delegates called for uniform shipping rules, a seamen's pension plan, better medical and hospitalization facilities, improved social security benefits, and agreement by which contracts in the industry expire on the same date. Present contracts for the deck officers' union expire in September.

Frank X. Martel, Wayne County AFL chief; Joe Cummings, regional AFL director; Tim Connelly, maintenance workers' president; and William Dorchian, American representative of the International Transport Workers Federation, addressed the convention.

Olaf A. Tveitmo was the first editor of the San Francisco Building Trades Council's newspaper, "Organized Labor," first published on February 3, 1900.

Unions Blast Unsigned Attack On Labor Laws

Washington (LPA) — The AFL and CIO don't like the report circulated to the House Labor Subcommittee members by Chairman Samuel J. McConnell. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers think it's excellent.

Subject of the "confidential" and unsigned committee print which started on its rounds in late March was an attack on all "government regulation of the employment relationship in industry. That is an underhanded way of attacking laws which place a floor under wages, set standards for overtime pay, and killing proposed bills requiring men and women to be paid equal pay for equal work and outlawing job discrimination based on race, national origin, or creed.

The unnamed author or authors, charges Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, "are planning for the bust to follow the present boom. They are planning for depression—how best to take advantage of economic disaster when it arrives. Thereby, they make depression more likely." And, he adds, the author's proposals "would make a depression deeper, wider, longer."

"The proposals in this study for repealing the floor under wages and the ceiling over hours would legislate wage cuts and stretch out in a recession or depression," Goldberg charges, "and make it worse by cutting workers' purchasing power and employment."

AFL President William Green took exception especially to the anonymous attack on the Labor Department. The original report said: "The entire question of giving authority over the employment relationship to the Secretary of Labor needs to be carefully weighed, in view of the widely held belief that the Labor Department is pro-union and anti-employer in matters within the controversial sphere of labor-management relations."

Retorts Green: "No one should question pro-union attitude on the part of the Labor Department any more than the question should be raised as to pro-employer or pro-trade association on the part of the Agriculture Department. Pro-union does not mean anti-employer. Welfare involves mutual progress."

The AFL head challenged the House Committee to study "the consequences of the Taft-Hartley Act in inviting court litigation to settle labor-management disputes and reviving the injunction to cripple unions. Until this basic issue of freedom of contract is determined, we cannot decide whether to deal with related or fringe issues such as minimum standards, discrimination, etc., through legislation or collective bargaining."

Discussing in detail the arguments against the Fair Labor Standards Act made in the unsigned report, Counsel Goldberg points out that "the study suggests that industry's wage and hour policies are becoming so rosy that good standards will prevail without legislation."

He asks: "Why do the Chamber of Commerce and the NAM complain so loudly if they intend to observe these standards voluntarily? Only burglars are very much concerned about the presence of statutes against burglary."

All Set for Salinas Rodeo



Little David Montero and his pet burro, Caddiehopper, got set for the California Rodeo at Salinas June 17-20. David is looking forward to Kids' Day at Salinas on June 18, when thousands of children will be admitted free to the big rodeo.

Atomic Strike Threat Studied by Senators

Washington (LAP) — The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy last week asked David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, to suggest a way of preventing strikes in atomic plants. Though there has been talk of a no-strike law for the atom plants, Committee Chairman B. B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) expressed the hope that "it may be possible to solve labor disagreements through contracts and arbitration agreements and thus remove any need for legislation."

At any rate, the committee will make no attempt to draft a no-strike law until Lilienthal has made a complete report. An anti-strike anti-lockout formula for the plants has been actively sought since the middle of March when President Truman averted a strike at the Oak Ridge plant of the Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp. by having the court issue a no-strike injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act. The injunction lasts for 80 days (until June 17) when the workers are free to strike under the Act.

The strike situation arose when the chemical corporation refused to renew a contract similar to the one under which the plant had been operating. Representatives of the AFL Atomic Trades & Labor Council expressed concern for the national security at that time, but the company refused to bargain.

Meanwhile the atomic program has been seriously threatened by a political fight over the reappointment of AEC Chairman Lilienthal and the four Commission members. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) announced his intention of blocking President Truman's reappointment of Lilienthal for a five year term as provided in the law. Taft wanted a one-year term substituted so that if a new President is elected he can make his own appointment. Sen. Hickenlooper has suggested a compromise measure which would extend the terms of Lilienthal and his aides another two years, until July, 1950.

Murray Charges Health Bill Smear

Washington—The National Physicians Committee is trying to bribe the American press into smearing the Wagner-Murray-Dingell health bill, Senator James E. Murray (D., Mont.) charged on the Senate floor.

Murray, a long-standing champion of labor's legislative battles, told the Senate of a phony contest for newspaper cartoonists sponsored by the physicians committee. It offers \$3,000 in prizes for newspaper cartoons attacking the federal health legislation which all labor supports.

Catch to the so-called contest is that all entries must have been published. An ad in the publishing trade magazine, Editor & Publisher, gave as a sample a smear cartoon against "socialized medicine" which appeared in the anti-labor Chicago Tribune. The magazine editorially denounced the contest as a bribe to the press.

Murray pointed out that the NPC is the "political lobbying and propaganda bureau of the American Medical Association, and its chief purpose today is the blocking of any legislation aimed at the extension of medical service under a system of national health insurance." The AMA set up the committee, Murray said, to do the AMA's propaganda work when the parent outfit feared such work might undermine its tax-exempt status.

Ford's Prussian Prince Now Free for Job

Berlin.—Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia, former Hitler storm troop group leader and now Henry Ford II's personal choice for manager of a Ford spare parts plant in Germany, has been turned loose by a British occupation zone demilitarization court and is now free to take his job.

The prince, whom Ford nominated because he "was a good man . . . to dissuade German workers from laziness," did not deny his Nazi connections. He told the court that he had joined Hitler's party in 1930 because "he wanted to use his influence for a just cause—to help Germany block the red danger."

The court, for form's sake, sentenced him to 2½ years detention in a labor camp. Then it set him free, considering that he had served his sentence while awaiting trial. Besides his job in Hitler's storm troops, which were used mainly for cracking the skulls of strikers and unionists, Prince August was a state councillor and Reichstag (Parliament) member under the Nazi regime.

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Oregon State Employees Get Raise

Salem, Ore.—Cost of living bonuses of \$20 a month for all state employees except those whose pay is fixed by statute were approved by the state emergency board. Approximately 4,000 persons will share in the pay boost, which is the result of long effort on the part of the American Federation of State County and Municipal Workers (AFL). The bonuses went into effect June 1.

When reaction resorts to bayonets the result is Fascism.

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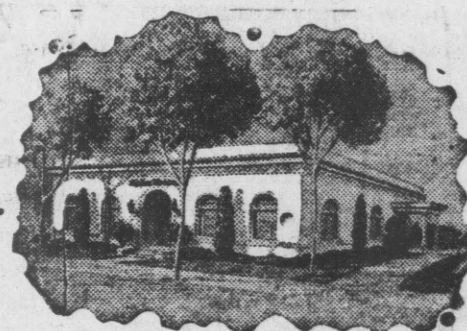
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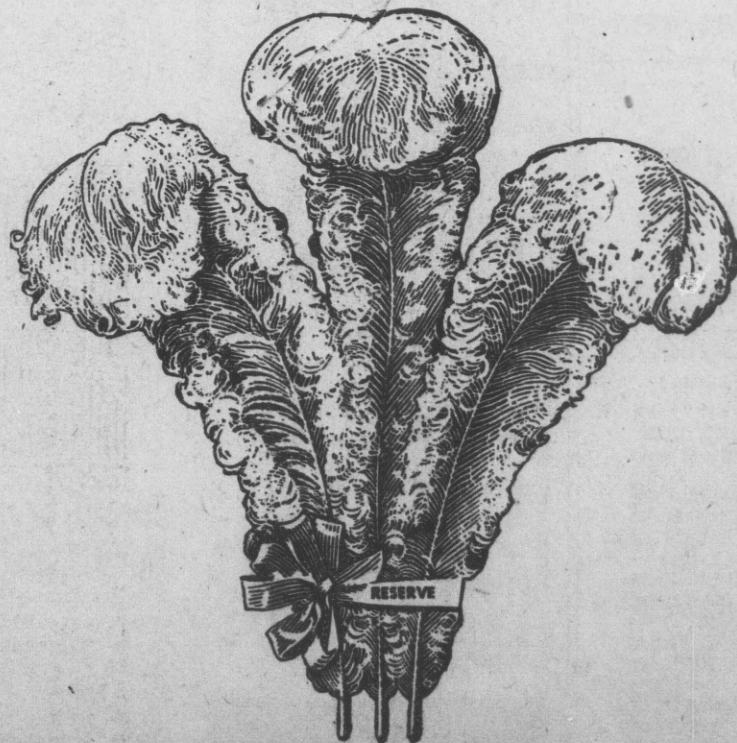
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